they are stalling the question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is not proper. He has a right to put his question. You have no right to block his Question.

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: We want Question Hour ...*(Interruptions)*... We want Question Hour.

उपसभापति: सवाल पूछिए, आपका नाम आएगा। .... **(व्यवधान)** देखिए.... **(व्यवधान)** कितना खराब लग रहा है, चुप रहिए। यादव जी, खामोश रहिए, खामोश रहिए। कितना खराब लग रहा है। मुझे कितना खराब लग रहा है।...**(व्यवधान)** एक मिनट, देखिए आप लोग पार्लियामेंट में इसीलिए आते हैं अगर कोई व्यक्ति जो सत्ताधारी .... **(व्यवधान)** एक मिनट, जो लोग आते हैं .... **(व्यवधान)** मैं आपको मौका दे रही हूं, आप बोलिए। यहां खड़े रहकर मत चिल्लाइए। उनको हक है सवाल पूछने का .....**(व्यवधान)** आप उनको सवाल पूछने दीजिए.....**(व्यवधान)** Don't interrupt me.

He has the right to put a question. *(Interruptions)*. उनको जवाब चाहिए, आप क्यों बोल रहे हैं? What right have you to do that? *(Interruptions)*. He has put a question and he has the right to get an answer. *(Interruptions)*.

जवाब का टाइम आएगा तो जवाब देंगे **(व्यवधान)** अभी क्वेश्चन आवर है **(व्यवधान)** आप अभी बैठिये **(व्यवधान)** अपनी अपनी जगह पर जाइये **(व्यवधान)** I can discuss it .... *(Interruptions)* .... Keep quiet... *(Interruptions)*... I can discuss this matter in my chamber but don't make this scene here ... *(Interruptions)*... It can be discussed in my chamber but don't make this scene here ...*(Interruptions)*... I can discuss it in my chamber but don't make this scene here ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not responsible for constituting a House Committee. ...*(Interruptions)* ... I cannot function in such a way. The House is adjourned till 2.00 P.M.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

New Scheme/Programme for Uttar Pradesh

*202 SHRI MOHAMMED AFZAL *alias* MEEM AFZAL: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any new scheme/programme for the welfare of the poor people in Uttar Pradesh on the pattern of 20-Point Programme;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) what steps are being taken by Government to remove poverty in the rural backward areas of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAVA): (a) to (c) Government of India have not formulated any new scheme/programme exclusively for the welfare of the poor people in Uttar Pradesh. However, Government of India have recently formulated four new welfare schemes for the poor people in the country which covers the State of Uttar Pradesh as well. These schemes are (i) National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP); (ii) National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (NPNSPE); (iii) Indira Mahila Yojana (IMY); and (iv) Rural Group Life Insurance Scheme (RGLIS). The details of the schemes are furnished below:

(i) **The National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)** is a Centrally Sponsored Programme under which 100% Central assistance is provided to the States/UTs. It consists of three separate components *viz.*

(a) The National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS); Under this scheme assistance is

given to destitutes in the form of an Old Age Pension of Rs. 75 per month per beneficiary. It is applicable to persons aged 65 years and above.

(b) National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS); Under this scheme a lump sum family benefit is provided to the bereaved household in case of the death of the primary breadwinner. An amount of Rs. 5000 is provided in case of death due to natural cause and Rs. 10,000 in case of accidental death. This scheme is applicable to eligible persons in the age group 18 to 64.

(c) National Maternity Benefit Scheme (NMBS); Under this scheme there is a provision of Rs. 300 per pregnancy for pre-natal and post-natal maternity care upto the first two live births to women belonging to poor households. This benefit is provided to eligible women of 19 years and above.

The programme is being implemented by the respective State Governments through Panchayat/Municipality level functionaries.

(ii) **National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (NP NSPE)** popularly known as Mid Day Meal scheme is intended to give a boost to universalisation of primary education by increasing enrolment, retention and attendance and simultaneously impacting on nutrition of students in primary classes. The programme will cover in a phased manner, commencing from 1995-96, all students of primary classes (I to V) in all Government, local body and Government aided schools in the country. In 1995-96 all the Revamped Public Distribution System (RPDS)/Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) blocks are to be covered. In States like Punjab which do not have RPDS/EAS blocks, children in Low Female Literacy (LFL) blocks will be covered. In States/UTs which do not have RPDS/EAS/LFL blocks children in notified slums will be covered. The implementing agencies of the programme namely local bodies, authorities such as Panchayats and Nagarpalikas are expected to develop institutional arrangements for providing cooked/processed food within a period of two years from the date of commencement of the programme in the local area. In the interim period, foodgrains (wheat or rice) at the rate of 3 kgs. per student per month may be distributed to all children in primary classes subject to a minimum attendance of 80 per cent.

(iii) **Indira Mahila Yojana (IMY)** has been designed to have three basic components namely awareness generation, income generation and effective convergence of services. The scheme would be implemented in 200 blocks of the country on a pilot basis. Seventeen States have already identified the blocks in which this scheme is to be implemented. Of these 200 blocks to be covered under IMY. 30 blocks have been assigned to Uttar Pradesh. The State Government has already identified 16 of these 30 blocks.

(iv) **Rural Group Life Insurance Scheme (RGLIS)** provides a life cover of Rs. 5000 to its members on a payment of annual premium of Rs. 60 (age group

20-40 years) of Rs.70 (age group 40-50 years) depending on the age group at the time of entry. The entry is restricted to 20-50 years of age with the exit age being 60 years. The scheme is being implemented through panchayats. Under the Scheme two types of policies are available General and Subsidised. The General Policy is available to every eligible person and the entire premium is to be borne by the member. Under the Subsidised Policy, which is available to only one member of a rural poor family below the poverty line. 50% subsidy in the premium is available. The subsidy is to be shared equally by the Centre and the States.

(d) The Government is committed to eradication of poverty in rural areas (including the backward areas/districts defined as those which have a concentration of the poor and the under employed), through self employment and wage earning programmes. This strategy is applicable throughout the country including the State of Uttar Pradesh.

Details of the funds allocated towards poverty alleviation schemes in the State of Uttar Pradesh during the last three years are given below :

Rural Development Programmes/Schemes

(Rs. in lakh)

Programmes	1993-94 Allocation	1994-95 Allocation	1995-96 Allocation
Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)	20508.00	20335.00	20316.50
Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY)			
1st Stream	59998.40	66041.76	76559.68
2nd Stream	8335.00	8335.00	5248.94
Employment Assurance Scheme	3507.81*	13737.50*	8325.00*

*Funds Released, as no statewise allocations are made under Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS).

Issue of Ration Cards to Consumers

*203. SHRI PASUMPON THA KIRUTTINAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that certain State Governments are not issuing ration cards to consumers for sugar and other commodities meant for PDS on the ground that they have not been issued photo identity cards by the concerned State Government;

(b) if so, what is Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken to issue guidelines to States in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c) The Public Distribution System is a joint responsibility of the Central and State Governments. Operational matters such as the issue of ration cards are under the administrative jurisdiction of the State Governments/UT Administrations. Central Government has no proposal to link the issue of ration cards to the production of photo identity card. However, the Government of National